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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 125

MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES:

(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL;

(b) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Aliosha NEDELCHEV (Bulgaria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 18 of Assembly resolution 44/29 of 4 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. In connection with the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/346 and Add.1 and 2), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel, at the 12th meeting, on 10 October 1991.

4. A letter dated 29 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/605-S/23176) was also circulated under this item.

5. The Committee considered the item at its 12th to 17th meetings, from 10 to 21 October, at its 23rd and 26th meetings, on 29 and 31 October 1991. The summary records of those meetings are contained in documents A/C.6/46/SR.12-17, 23 and 26.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.6/46/L.4

6. At the 23rd meeting, on 29 October 1991, the Chairman of the Sixth Committee introduced a draft resolution proposed by him and entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism" (A/C.6/46/L.4).

7. At its 26th meeting, on 31 October 1991, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.4 without a vote (see para. 9).

8. The representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of position before the adoption of the draft resolution.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981, 38/130 of 19 December 1983, 40/61 of 9 December 1985, 42/159 of 7 December 1987 and 44/29 of 4 December 1989,

Recalling also the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, 1/

Recalling further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 2/ the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, 3/ the Definition of Aggression 4/ and relevant instruments on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

Recalling moreover the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, inter alia, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, 5/ the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970, 6/ the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971, 7/ the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973, 8/ the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979, 9/ the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988, 10/ the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/34/37), chap. IV.

2/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

3/ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

4/ Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

5/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 704, No. 10106.

6/ Ibid., vol. 860, No. 12325.

7/ Ibid., vol. 974, No. 14118.

8/ Ibid., vol. 1035, No. 15410.

9/ Resolution 34/146, annex.

10/ International Civil Aviation Organization, document DOC 9518.

Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988, 11/ the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 12/ and the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, done at Montreal on 1 March 1991,

Convinced that a policy of firmness and effective measures should be taken in accordance with international law in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 638 (1989) of 31 July 1989 on the taking of hostages,

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and may jeopardize the territorial integrity and security of States,

Calling attention to the growing connection between terrorist groups and drug traffickers,

Convinced of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

Convinced also of the importance of expanding and improving international cooperation among States, on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

Convinced further that international cooperation in combating and preventing terrorism will contribute to the strengthening of confidence among States, reduce tensions and create a better climate among them,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism,

Mindful also of the necessity of maintaining and protecting the basic rights of, and guarantees for, the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

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11/ International Maritime Organization, document SUA/CONF/15/Rev.1.

12/ International Maritime Organization, document SUA/CONF/16/Rev.2.

Reaffirming the principle of self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination and foreign occupation, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the efforts and important achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by the establishment of a generally agreed definition of international terrorism,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 13/

1. Once again unequivocally condemns, as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and their security;

2. Deeply deplores the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism, as well as the pernicious impact of these acts on relations of cooperation among States;

3. Calls upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

4. Urges all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and to that end, in particular:

(a) To prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist and subversive acts directed against other States and their citizens;

(b) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts;

13/ A/46/346 and Add.1 and 2.

(c) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

(d) To cooperate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

(e) To take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions;

5. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present resolution;

6. Urges all States, unilaterally and in cooperation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

7. Firmly calls for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held;

8. Calls upon all States to use their political influence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction;

9. Expresses concern at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights;

10. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of, and strict compliance with, international air security conventions, and welcomes the recent adoption of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection;

11. Requests the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the International Maritime Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to continue seeking the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening at an appropriate time, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 44/29;

13. Also requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General or made during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and on the ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

15. Considers that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist regimes or other forms of alien domination, or the right of these peoples to struggle legitimately to this end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the above-mentioned Declaration and the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including the present resolution;

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism".

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CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT ARTICLES ON MOST-FAVOURED-NATION CLAUSES

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Aliosha NEDELCHEV (Bulgaria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, pursuant to paragraph (c) of decision 43/429 of 9 December 1988.

2. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided at its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, to include the item in the agenda of its forty-sixth session and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The Sixth Committee considered this item at its 4th meeting, on 26 September. The summary record of that meeting is contained in document A/C.6/46/SR.4.

4. The Chairman held intensive consultations with delegations on this item with a view to elaborating an appropriate draft decision.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT DECISION PRESENTED BY THE CHAIRMAN

5. At the 16th meeting, on 18 October, the Chairman of the Sixth Committee introduced a draft decision (A/C.6/46/L.3) proposed by him.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the valuable work done by the International Law Commission on the most-favoured-nation clauses, as well as the observations and comments of Member States, of organs of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of interested intergovernmental organizations,

Decides to bring the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses contained in the report of the International Law Commission 1/ to the attention of Member States and of interested intergovernmental organizations for their consideration in such cases and to such extent as they deem appropriate.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/33/10).

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DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Aliosha NEDELCHEV (Bulgaria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, pursuant to paragraph (b) of decision 45/402.

2. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided at its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, to include the item in the agenda of its forty-sixth session and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The following documents were circulated in connection with the item:

(a) Letters dated 5 January 1991, 7 July 1991 and 9 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/59-E/1991/7; A/46/292-S/22769; A/46/294);

(b) Letters dated 15 April 1991 and 9 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. and the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/153-S/22506; A/46/300-S/22782);

(c) Letter dated 26 June 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Bulgaria and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/273);

(d) Note verbale dated 15 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/304-S/22796);

(e) Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/336);

(f) Letter dated 9 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/451-S/23026);

(g) Letter dated 12 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/469);

(h) Letter dated 18 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/582);

(i) Letter dated 29 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/605-S/23176).

4. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 21st, 22nd and 28th meetings, on 25 and 28 October and 4 November 1991. The summary records of those meetings are contained in documents A/C.6/46/SR.21, 22 and 28.

5. The Chairman held intensive consultations with delegations on this item with a view to elaborating an appropriate draft resolution.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE CHAIRMAN

6. At the 21st meeting, on 25 October, the Chairman of the Sixth Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/46/L.5) proposed by him.

7. At its 28th meeting, on 4 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 9).

8. The representative of Guatemala made a statement in explanation of position after the adoption of the draft resolution.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, living together in peace with one another "as good neighbours" is one of the means by which the ends of the United Nations are to be achieved,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, approved by its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological advances that have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to good-neighbourliness in the conduct of States and increased the need to develop and strengthen it,

Bearing in mind that good-neighbourliness should continue to be taken into account by United Nations bodies in their efforts to promote and strengthen the rule of law,

1. Reaffirms that, by acting as good neighbours, States can help to ensure that the ends for which the United Nations was established are achieved;

2. Emphasizes that States should act as good neighbours whether or not they are contiguous;

3. Calls upon all States to keep in mind the need to act as good neighbours both in their dealings with other States and when taking decisions that could affect them;

4. Expresses the conviction that good-neighbourliness is best fostered by each State respecting the rule of law in its international relations, and by practical measures designated to promote good relations with other States;

5. Decides that the question of development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States should continue to guide States as a goal to be pursued in their consideration of the issues before the United Nations, and notes that it could be considered in the future.

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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 13 November 1991 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that the attached statement of action adopted by non-governmental organizations and anti-apartheid movements at the conclusion of their consultations with the Special Committee against Apartheid, held at the Palais des Nations at Geneva, on 4 and 5 November 1991 (see annex), be circulated with the text of the present letter as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 37.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
Chairman of the
Special Committee against Apartheid

ANNEX

Statement of action by the anti-apartheid movements and non-governmental organizations adopted as a result of their consultations with the Special Committee against Apartheid, held at Geneva on 4 and 5 November 1991

1. The Special Committee against Apartheid held consultations with non-governmental organizations and anti-apartheid movements at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 4 and 5 November 1991 to review developments in South Africa since October 1990 and to assess progress towards the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa. Representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) as well as two special guests from these organizations participated in the consultations.

2. In particular, the consultations provided an opportunity for the participants:

(a) To analyse in depth the recent developments in South Africa towards the eradication of apartheid, and especially, how far measures taken by the South African authorities have gone towards meeting the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid which was adopted by consensus;

(b) To review the international reaction towards these developments, especially the role of sanctions in influencing and encouraging this process in South Africa;

(c) To share experiences and exchange views on the activities and the role of anti-apartheid movements and non-governmental organizations relating to the ongoing political process in South Africa;

(d) To examine ways and means by which to strengthen the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in particular, to promote and assist its new two-track approach, of continued pressure on South African authorities until a democratic constitution is in place; and of increased assistance to the anti-apartheid forces.

3. Participants renewed their support for the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa (General Assembly resolution S-16/1), in which Member States of the United Nations had established an internationally agreed basis for a political settlement in South Africa and pledged to campaign to popularize the positions set out in the Declaration.

4. In reviewing the situation, participants recognized that, while South African authorities have taken some positive measures towards the eradication of apartheid, such as the repeal of the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts as well as the amendment of the Population Registration Act, further steps need to be taken to create a climate for free political activity.

5. In this connection, the participants noted with concern the failure of South African authorities to release all political prisoners, including those in the homelands, as called for under the United Nations Declaration and as agreed to with ANC under the Pretoria Minute.

6. It was also noted that the South African authorities have failed to curb the unprecedented wave of violence that has gripped the country in recent months. They have failed to deal effectively with the partiality of the security forces and, in particular, with regard to the role of various groups, including mercenaries, in fomenting and perpetrating violence in the townships.

7. Also, participants expressed concern with regard to the agenda followed by the authorities, as manifested by their covert funding of organizations that have been linked to the violence in townships, as well as by their constitutional proposals aimed at preserving white political and economic power.

8. Participants agreed that the existing South African regime could not be entrusted with the governing of the country during the process of negotiation and transition and, therefore, recognized the urgent need for an agreement on transitional arrangements. In this context, participants welcomed the signing on 14 September 1991 of the National Peace Accord as an important step towards ending violence.

9. They also welcomed the convening of the Conference of the Patriotic/United Front, at Durban on 25 to 27 October 1991, as a major step towards uniting and strengthening the anti-apartheid democratic forces for the constitutional process, including the establishment of an elected Constituent Assembly.

10. In the light of these developments, participants called for the prompt convening of the All Party Pre-constituent Assembly Conference, as agreed at the Patriotic/United Front Conference.

11. At the international level, participants expressed great concern about the growing inclination towards the premature lifting of sanctions which would remove the pressure on South African authorities required to achieve a democratic transformation. They called on the international community to honour its obligations towards the fulfilment of the United Nations consensus Declaration and to cease forthwith the unilateral lifting of sanctions against South Africa, in particular, the continued violation of the arms embargo.

12. In the meantime, participants called for increased assistance to the anti-apartheid democratic forces and to the disadvantaged sections of South African society.

Towards a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa

13. The non-governmental organizations and anti-apartheid movements participating in the consultative meeting agreed upon the need for sustained campaigning to ensure a genuine end to apartheid and the creation of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa based on the fundamental principles set out in the United Nations Declaration, in particular one-person one-vote on a single common non-racial electoral roll. This would specifically involve the following steps:

(a) The immediate holding of an All-Party Conference/Pre-constituent Assembly meeting under the auspices of a neutral convener on the modalities of setting up an elected Constituent Assembly, on an Interim Government/Transitional Authority, on the constitutional principles within the framework outlined in the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid, as well as the role to be played by the international community during the transition;

(b) The formation of an Interim Government/Transitional Authority during the period of transition to a democratic order;

(c) The establishment of an elected Constituent Assembly to draw up a democratic constitution based on the fundamental principles set out in the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid;

(d) The holding of free and fair elections and the installation of a government based on the democratic constitution in a united South Africa.

14. The participants, fully cognizant of the significance of their continued role in enhancing the democratization process in South Africa, reaffirmed their commitment to sustain their solidarity campaign against apartheid and to this end agreed on the following framework as a common plan of action.

A. Promotion of the political process leading to the eradication of apartheid

15. The participants recognized the threat posed to the democratic transformation of South Africa by political repression and violence, especially State-sponsored violence, and agreed on the need to expose all such dangers; they also agreed to exert pressure on their Governments and intergovernmental organizations to take effective action; and in particular to campaign for:

(a) The immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, including those on death row and in the bantustans;

(b) Exposing any violations of the National Peace Accord and to ensure that it is implemented fully;

(c) Putting an end to the State harassment of the non-racial trade union movements, including the quashing of the conviction of the Council of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) "4";

(d) The complete dissolution of all covert and clandestine police and security force structures, and the immediate and verifiable expulsion of all foreign mercenaries;

(e) The cessation of all political trials;

(f) Putting an end to all restrictions on the right to peaceful demonstration and organized political activities;

(g) The unconditional return of political exiles.

B. Maintenance of pressure

16. The participants recognized the major role which sanctions had played in compelling the apartheid regime to accept the need for a negotiated political settlement and the essential role sanctions will continue to play in ensuring a genuine end to apartheid and the creation of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa. Taking into account the positions expressed by the national liberation movements and the recent related decisions of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity at Abuja and the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting at Harare, it was agreed that pressure through sanctions should be maintained and any adjustments be concomitant with the establishment of an Interim Government/Transitional Authority and with the agreement on a new constitution.

17. The participants agreed:

(a) To call on anti-apartheid forces world wide to campaign for the maintenance of economic sanctions and boycotts in order to secure the early establishment of an Interim Government/Transitional Authority;

(b) To send messages of support and encouragement to the parties in the Danish Parliament which oppose the premature lifting of sanctions by the European Community, and to encourage the Parliament to maintain this position until an Interim Government/Transitional Authority is in place;

(c) To encourage the maintenance of sanctions by states and municipalities in the United States of America, which significantly reduce the impact of the premature lifting of United States federal sanctions;

(d) To appeal to the authorities in Central and East European countries, in view of their disturbing tendencies to develop all-round relations with South Africa to refrain from breaching the international isolation of South Africa and to encourage non-governmental organizations to work towards this end;

(e) To condemn those banks which have violated United Nations policy on financial sanctions and to campaign to prevent any further bond issue and other bank loans, credit facilities and new capital inflows to South Africa, including access to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank;

(f) To campaign for the maintenance of all restrictions on the supply and shipping of oil and sanctions in the nuclear field, including imports of South African uranium, until a democratic government is in power in South Africa;

(g) To promote the strict implementation of the United Nations arms embargo and all associated military sanctions, including the embargo on the export of arms by South Africa, until a democratic government is in power in South Africa;

(h) To appeal to the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out an investigation into the South African nuclear weapon capability;

(i) To campaign to ensure that cultural, academic and sports contacts with South Africa in no way result in the strengthening of apartheid institutions but assist the democratic culture of the country.

C. Provision of assistance

1. Opponents of apartheid

18. The participants recognized that it was essential that maximum support be provided by the international community to the national liberation movements and all those struggling to secure the democratic transformation of South Africa. In particular it was agreed to campaign:

(a) To popularize and mobilize support for the decisions of the Patriotic/United Front Conference, held on 25 to 27 October 1991;

(b) To mobilize support for popular campaigns in South Africa to prevent the authorities from unilaterally restructuring the economy in order to perpetuate white privilege and black impoverishment, such as, the current campaign against value added tax (VAT);

(c) To mobilize political and material support for the national liberation movements;

(d) To mobilize financial support to meet the needs of returning exiles and released political prisoners;

(e) To urge United Nations States Members to honour their obligations under the United Nations Declaration to "step-up all-round support to the opponents of apartheid", including ongoing assistance to national liberation

movements, as well as other organizations playing a positive role in the process of change in South Africa, such as trade unions, religious organizations, human rights bodies and the democratic media;

(f) To support initiatives which are endorsed by the democratic forces of South Africa designed particularly to prepare for the transitional period and for a "post-apartheid" South Africa such as human resource development and other programmes seeking to redress the consequences of apartheid, including the provision of adequate housing, primary health care, and non-racial educational services.

2. Front-line States and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)

19. The participants recognized that the front-line and SADCC States continue to require all possible assistance to overcome the consequences of years of South African aggression and destabilization. They agreed to urge United Nations States Members to put pressure on South Africa to stop all forms of support to RENAMO in Mozambique. To this end, they also agreed to urge Member States to honour their obligations under the United Nations Declaration "to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by South African acts of aggression and destabilization".

D. Information campaigns

20. The participants recognized that there had been a concerted campaign by the Pretoria regime and by its international allies to the effect that apartheid is dead. In order to counter the effects of this campaign it was agreed:

(a) To organize educational and information campaigns which, while acknowledging the changes which have taken place, demonstrate that South Africa is still an apartheid State, that "grand apartheid" in the form of the bantustans continues as do numerous apartheid laws; and that the black majority still has no vote;

(b) To educate public opinion as to the massive deprivation and glaring socio-economic inequalities which exist in South Africa as a direct consequence of the policies of apartheid;

(c) To expose the illegal and covert actions of the apartheid regime in South Africa, which demonstrates that it cannot be entrusted with the government of South Africa during the process of transition to a democratic order;

(d) To mobilize public opinion, parliamentarians and Governments in support of the establishment of an Interim Government/Transitional Authority until a new constitution is in effect;

(e) To similarly mobilize support for the establishment of an elected Constituent Assembly to draw up a new constitution as the basis for a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.